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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/537,483	06/03/2005	Juergen Decker	272639US0PCT	3581
22850	7590	07/19/2006	EXAMINER	
C. IRVIN MCCLELLAND			KHAN, AMINA S	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1940 DUKE STREET			1751	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/537,483	DECKER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Amina Khan	1751

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 June 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2 and 13-32 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 19-32 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,2 and 13-18 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/3/2005.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to applicant's election filed June 26, 2006.
2. Claims 1,2 and 13-32 are pending. Claims 19-32 have been withdrawn from consideration due to nonelected groups.

Election/Restrictions

3. Claims 19-32 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to nonelected groups, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on June 26, 2006.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments regarding the restriction requirement have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that

"Applicants respectfully traverse the restriction requirement on the grounds that no adequate reasons and/or examples have been provided to support a conclusion of patentable distinctness between the identified groups or shown that a burden exists in searching all of the claims."

The examiner asserts that the groups are patentably distinct because they have acquired different classifications and sub-classifications as set forth in the previous

office action. This variation in class and subclass of the indicated groups causes a burden on the examiner when searching the prior art. Therefore the restriction requirement is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1,2 and 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heederik et al. (WO 02/062894).

Heederik et al. teach compositions comprising 0.01-20% mixtures of cross linking agents such as XAMA-7, which meets the claimed limitation of the polyfunctional aziridine as instantly claimed, and triethylene diamine (page 27, lines 9-24) and further comprising 10-90% of a suitable diluent such as water (page 28, lines 1-4).

Heederik et al. does not teach the instantly claimed components in a single embodiment and is silent to the individual concentration of triethylene diamine.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to arrive at the instantly claimed invention by selecting the XAMA-7, triethylene diamine and water because Heederik et al. teaches all the components as effective agents in providing an ink composition. All disclosures of the prior art, including non-preferred embodiment, must be considered. See *In re Lamberti and Konort*, 192

USPQ 278 (CCPA 1967); *In re Snow* 176 USPQ 328(CCPA 9173). Nonpreferred embodiments can be indicative of obviousness, see *Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.* 10 USPQ 2d 1843 (Fed. Cir. 1989); *In re Lamberti*, 192 USPQ 278 (CCPA 1976); *In re Kohler*, 177 USPQ 399. A reference is not limited to the working examples, see *In re Fracalossi*, 215 USPQ 569 (CCPA 1982).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select the portion of the prior art's range for triethylene diamine which is within the range of applicant's claims because it has been held to be obvious to select a value in a known range by optimization for the best results. As to optimization results, a patent will not be granted based upon the optimization of result effective variables when the optimization is obtained through routine experimentation unless there is a showing of unexpected results which properly rebuts the *prima facie* case of obviousness. See *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 276, 205 USPQ 215, 219 (CCPA 1980). See also *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936-37 (Fed. Cir. 1990), and *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). In addition, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists because the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art", see *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MPEP 2131.03 and MPEP 2144.05I.

7. Claims 1,2 and 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garcia et al. (US 6,436,540).

Garcia et al. teach compositions comprising cross linking agents such as XAMA-7 (column 8, lines 10-20), which meets the claimed limitation of the polyfunctional aziridine as instantly claimed, and 0.2% diazabicyclo (2.2.2) octave (column 4, lines 40-45) and further comprising 20-65% of a suitable diluent such as water (column 4, lines 65-67; column 5, lines 1-4).

Garcia et al. does not teach the instantly claimed components in a single embodiment.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to arrive at the instantly claimed invention by selecting the XAMA-7, triethylene diamine and water because Garcia et al. teaches all the components as effective agents in producing efficient substrate coating compositions. All disclosures of the prior art, including non-preferred embodiment, must be considered. See *In re Lamberti and Konort*, 192 USPQ 278 (CCPA 1967); *In re Snow* 176 USPQ 328(CCPA 9173). Nonpreferred embodiments can be indicative of obviousness, see *Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.* 10 USPQ 2d 1843 (Fed. Cir. 1989); *In re Lamberti*, 192 USPQ 278 (CCPA 1976); *In re Kohler*, 177 USPQ 399. A reference is not limited to the working examples, see *In re Fracalossi*, 215 USPQ 569 (CCPA 1982).

8. Claims 1,2 and 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garcia et al. (US 6,465,566).

Garcia et al. teach compositions comprising cross linking agents such as XAMA-7 (column 11, lines 60-65), which meets the claimed limitation of the polyfunctional

aziridine as instantly claimed, and 0.2% diazabicyclo (2.2.2) octave (column 10, lines 15-20) and further comprising 20-65% of a suitable diluent such as water (column 10, lines 55-65).

Garcia et al. does not teach the instantly claimed components in a single embodiment.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to arrive at the instantly claimed invention by selecting the XAMA-7, triethylene diamine and water because Garcia et al. teaches all the components as effective agents in producing efficient substrate coating compositions. All disclosures of the prior art, including non-preferred embodiment, must be considered. See *In re Lamberti and Konort*, 192 USPQ 278 (CCPA 1967); *In re Snow* 176 USPQ 328(CCPA 9173). Nonpreferred embodiments can be indicative of obviousness, see *Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.* 10 USPQ 2d 1843 (Fed. Cir. 1989); *In re Lamberti*, 192 USPQ 278 (CCPA 1976); *In re Kohler*, 177 USPQ 399. A reference is not limited to the working examples, see *In re Fracalossi*, 215 USPQ 569 (CCPA 1982).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amina Khan whose telephone number is (571) 272-5573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Douglas McGinty can be reached on (571) 272-1029. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Amina Khan

Amina Khan
Patent Examiner
July 13, 2006

Lorna M. Douyon
LORNA M. DOUYON
PRIMARY EXAMINER